HOVEY AT THE HELM.

• Indiana Republicans Nominate for Governor a Splendid Soldier and Statesman.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey Chosen on the First Ballot-Chase for Lieutenant Governor.

A Strong Ticket Throughout-Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Harrison by the Convention.

Mal. W. H. Caikins presided over the Indiana Republican State convention, which mat at indianapolis on the 5th inst. After the organization had been a mpleted Gen, Ben Harrison was brought into the hall by a committee sent out for that purpose, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Men, women, and children, dignituries and humble citizens apraint to their feet, and the shout tout went up and continued for five minutes show the build not. It was an overpowering ovarion, and Gen. Harrison was visibly affected, and when he was finally permitted to apeak his voice trend led with emotion. His remarks were brief but strough eloquent. Every sentence was greeted with 8 burst of applicates, and at he conclusion the cheering was long and loud.

Mr. I resident and grathemen of the convention, said Gen. Harrison, when I received your invitation to appear for a moment before you I felt that what you asked could not involve any indemney, and as it offered me the only opportunity I shall have to look in the faces of my Indiana Republican friends here assembled, I could not find it in my power to deny myself trepleasure of spending a moment in your presence. This e thusiastic and kindly reception crowns a long series of friendly acts on the part of my Republican friends or Indiana. To have your confidence is very grateful to me; to be worthy of your confidence is the highest ambition I can set afore me. Whatever may befall me, my fellow-citizens of Indiana have crowned me and made me forever their debtor. But I must not detain you from the business which has brought you here. Such an assemblage as this is charac eristic of America. What you shall do to-day will influence the prosperity and weight of the State. Such a mesting is a notable historical event. We have to-day transpiring in this country two other events that are attracting wide interest. At the chief scappoint of our country, that great Republican and that great American, James G. Blame, returns to his home. We sha! not be disappointed, I hope, in hearing hi attracts our solemn and to rful interest; for while you are transacting your business here to day a graped train is bearing from the place of his sojourn by the sea to the place of his histerment at Washington the morial part of Philip H. Sher dan. From the convention at Chicago we sent him our greetings and earnest prayers for his restoration; to-day we mourn our hero doad. You called him then a favorite child of victory, and such he was. He was one of those great commanders who upon the field of battle towered a very god of war. He was one of the carnest fighters for his country who did not, at the end of his first day's fight, contemplate rost and recuperation for his own command with the wine of victory, and found recuperation in the disporation of the enemy who confronted him. This gallant son of Ireland and America has written a chapter in the art of war that will not fail to instruct and develop when—the exigencies may come again—others shall repeat, in defense of oursing, his glorious achievements. And now, Mr. President and gentlement, I am sure that the heat of this hall and the labors that are be one you suggest to you, as they do to me, that I shall close these remarks and bid you good by.

At the conclusion of Gen, Harrison's remarks the convention proceeded to the hom nation of candidates for State offices. Albert W. Porter.

At the conclusion of Gen, Harrison's remarks the convention proceeded to the nom nation of candidates for State offices. Albert W. Porter, Col. Robertson, Will Cumback, George P. Stoele. Rev. Ira J. Chase, and Gen. Alvin P. Hovey were named for Governor. The first and only ballot resulted: Hovey, 563; Robertson, 221; Steele, 1189; Chase, 120; Will Cumback, 1039; Gov.

Porier, 30.

Before the ballot was announced several counties changed to Hovey, swelling his vote to 595, and in the midst of the change for additional that Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN..... Secretary of State

CHARLES GRIFFIS. Secretary of State BRUCE CARR. Auditor of State JULIUS A. LENGER. Treasurer of State HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE. Supt. of Public Ins. Lewis T. MCHENER. Attorney General John GRIFFIES. Supreme Cours Reporter SHAS T. COFFEE. Judges of the John G. BERRSHIES. Supreme Court. THOMAS H. NELSON. (Electors at JAMES H. SHACKLEFORD. Large. Hon. Will Cumback, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform, which was unanimously adopted. After indorsing the action of the Chicago convention and picking to the national ticket a united and suc-

ing the action of the Chicago convention and pledging to the national ticket a united and successful support, the resolutions declare:

Crimes against an equal ballot and equal representation are destructive of free government. The infeptious and unfair apportionment for Congressional and legislative purposes made at the behest of the Liquor League of Indiana, followed by conspiracy and forgery upon the election returns of 1886 in Marion County, for which a number of prominent benegative party leakers were indicated and ment Democratic party leaders were indicted and saied, two of whom are now suffering the de-served penalty of their acts, demands the rebuke served penalty of their acts, demands the reluxe soft every patriotic citizen. The gerrymander by which more than he fof the people of the State are shorn of their just rights must be repealed and constitutional apportionments made whoreby the votes of members of all po-Massi pacifies shall be given equal force and effect. We believe equal political rights to be the only lasts of a truly democratic and republican form of government. The action of the Pumocratic in the list teneral Assembly was revolutionary and criminal. The sembly was revolutionary and criminal. The will of the people, expressed in a peaceable and lawful election, advised and participated in by the Democratic party, was set at denance, and the constitution and laws as expounded by the Supreme Court of the State disregarded and nullined. Public and private rights were sulverted and destroyed and the Capitol of the State disreaded by violence and brutality. The allaged election of a Unityl States Senator was accomplished by fraud and force and by high-handed usurpation of power, the overthrow of constitutional and local forms, the secting aside of the results of a p-pilar election, and the theft of the prerogatives of daily elected and qualified members of the Legislature. That stolen Senatorship is part of the Democratic Administration at Washington, new in power by virtue of public crimes and the nullification of constitutions and laws. The sworn revelations of corruption, secondicism, and outrage in the cidnate of the State made before investigating committees of the last Legislature and confessed by the action of a Democratic Governor and Democratic legislature, enforce the demand of an emigatened public as uthinent that these great an escred trustable forever removed from partisan control. We favor placint all public institutions under a wisely-conceived and lenistiy administered civil service law.

Labor is the foundation of the state. It must was revolutionary and criminal. The

favor placin; all public institutions under a wisely-conceived and housely administered civil service law.

Labor is the foundation of the state. It must be free, well paid and intellige a to romain honorable, prosperous and dignified. In the interests of labor we favor the establishment and permanent maintenance of a bureau of labor statistics. We favor the passage and stret enforcement of laws which will absolutely prevent the competition of impored, service, convert or contrest labor of all kinds with free labor; prohibit the employment of young childrengs factories and mines, guarantee to working non-the most favorable conditions for their service, especially proper safeguards for life and comfort in mines and factories, ou railways, and in all hazardous on upations; to scene which the duties and powers of the State Mine haspector should be enlarged and provisions; made whereby only killed and competent men can be placed in post-tions where they may be in control of the lives and safety of ohers; enforce the certain and frequent payment of wates; abridge the hours of labor wherever pricticable, and provide for the satimission to not an and impartial arbitration, under regulations that will make the arbitration effective, all controvers is between workingmen and the remployers. The right of wage-workers to organize for the legitimate promotion of their mutual good cannot be questioned. A fust and equal enforcement of the law is the only are defense for the rights of the people.

he people.

It is the highest duty of the State and local fovernments to administer all laws for the projection of He and proparty, and the abdication of this function to private and personal administration as will secure to every head of annily in Indiana a comfortable homestead in addition to the personal property now exempted for Cleveland, but they believe that Harrison and that he represents the party that will protect them. "—Allowy Express."

A STRA# indicative of the political wind comes from Pleavelille Mass. The town has a magnetic than a comfortable homestead in addition to the personal property now exempted for Cleveland, but they believe that Harrison and that he represents the party that will protect them. "—Allowy Express."

A STRA# indicative of the political wind comes from Pleavellle Mass. The town has a magnetic for Cleveland in 1881. In 1838 every man will work for Cleveland.

large a majority for that purpose, and a law for the equitable compensation of public officials should be promptly enacted. The methods of county and towaship business should be economized and simplified.

The amendments to the State constitution making the terms of county officers four years, and striking out the word "white" from section i, art ele it, so that colored men may become a part of the regular militis force for the defense of the State should be revived.

Railway and other corporations should be subjected to control through the legislative power that created them, their undue influence in legislation and in courts, and the imposition of unnecessary burdens upon the people through filegitimate increase of stock or capital should be summarily prevented.

The free unsectarian public school system must be protected against impairments or abridgment from any cause. The constitutional provision for a common school education of the children of all the people should be given the wideat possible scope. The State Normal School for the training of teachers for the common schools should be rebuilt, and the school fund of the State released from restrictions that keep it out of the hands of the people.

Politics and legislation must be kept free from

oney. We will not consent that any Union

money. We will not consent that any Union soldier or suitor, or his widow or orphans, shall be improverished or embarrassed because of the robust of liberal provisions by the Government or the requirements of law or administration in securing recognition of their just claims. Proof of an honorable discharge and of existing disability ought and must be deemed sufficient showing to warrant the award of a pension.

We congretulate the people of the State upon the in ications of a prosperity that is being maintained despite all adverse influences. The rapid utilization of natural as has greatly stimulated the industrial intere ts of the Commonwealth, and rendered more essential the continuance of that accommissioner which our

nlated the industrial intere is of the Commonwealth, and rendered more essential the continuance of that comounie system under which our marvelous advancement has been made. State legislation stoud be directed toward the reglamation of untiliable lands and the development of our rescurces of every kind. Democratic hilbustering in the National House of Representatives prevented the return to the Treesury of the State of Indiana of the sum of 80 5.74.33, the justice of which claim against the general Government has been officially acknowledged and its repayment provided for. Like hostile Democratic action has also prevented the return to our State Treesury of 8505,072.41, discount and interest on warloan bonds rendered necessary to equip and maintain the volunteer soluters who went out under the first call for troops in 1851. More than \$1,50,...

O justly due the State is thus withheld in the presence of an increasing Fesieral surplus, and of a practicully bankrupt State Treesury, caused by the incompetence of the Democratic State Administration.

Administration.

The services of our Republican members of the National House of appresentatives meets our unqualited approval. They have been alset to protect the interests of the State and of their

to protect the interests of the State and of their respective constituencies. The ocation of a branch of the National Soldiers' Home, and the prospective establishment of a naval hospital within the borders of the State are sources for special compatulation. Under this declaration of face a and principles the Republicans of Indiana invite the co-operation of all citizens irrespective of past political faith or ction.

The Revolt In New York.

The Revoit In New York.

The revolt of New York Democrats is extensive, and aireally includes enough individuals whose names have been published to more than reverse Cleveland's majority in that State four years ago. Among the former Democrats who will support Horrison and Morton are Horace K. Thurber, the fermer head of the great groc ryfirm of New York; Charles S. Higgins, the anap manufacturer of Brocklyn; Joseph Martin, the shoe manufacturer of Newburg; Edwin Croat, propietor of the Hudson River Knitting Mill, Jonathan Hiller, Cherics F. North and Charles F. Doyle, of Cohoes; ex-Mayor G. B. Warren, ex-Mayor W. L. Van Alstyne, ex-Congressman J. M. Warren and ex-Comptroller John D. Spieser, of Troy; L. L. Dean, senior member of the firm of L. L. Dean & Co., of the Park Knitting Mills, of Amsterdam; W. A. Lansing, a Union veteran and prominent merchant, of Gleversville; Judge George W. Smith, who represented Herkimer in 1883, and who has long been recognized in political circles as Democracy's leading manager for that county; Levi J. Doland, ex-S ats Commit es can and ex-Assemblyman, of Monroe; a battellon at Rochester composed of Democratic veterans, recently organized with 127 m n on its rolls; Jonatham Soc ville, 2-Mayor and ex-Congressman of Bufalo, and har is Gresnwold, one of the wheel-borses of Schoharie Democraty. And the number is daily increasing. —Chicago Journal.

Sand a man who had been talking with an em-

Said a man who had been talking with an employe in the West Albany Railroal shops: "I am told that you can't find half a dozen Demograts in those shops that will vote for Cleveland. They don't care for Harrison any more than they do for Cleveland, but they believe that Harrison will protect them, and that he represents the party that will protect them."—Albany Ex-

TERRE HAUTE'S TRIBUTE

A Large Delegation of Central Indiana Railroad Men Call on Harrison.

The General's Remarks Frequently Interrupted by Enthusiastic Outbursts of Applause.

The free unsectarian public school system must be protected against impairments or abridgment from any cause. The constitution of the children of all the people about be given the widest possible scope. The State Normal School for the training of teachers for the common schools should be rebuilt, and the school fund of the State released from restrictions that keep it out of the hands of the people.

Politics and legislation must be kept free from the influence of the salcon. The liquor traffic must obey the law. We favor legislation upon the principle of local option, whereby the various communities throughout the State may, as they shall deem best, either control or suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The gratitude of a patriotic people to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by [Indianapolia cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.]

faces and listen to the kindly greetings which

you have given me through your representative. He has no spoken in too high praise of the railroad men of the United States. The character of the daties they are called upon to discharge require great intelligence; in many departments the best skill in the highest mechanic arts, and in all, even in the lovest grades of labor in connection with railroad unangement, there is re-

in all, even in the lovest grades of labor in connection with railroad management, there is required, for the safety of the public who intrust
thems less to your care, fidelity and watchfulness not only in the day, but in the darkness.
The man who attends the switch, the trackman
who observes the condition of the track—all
these have put into their charge and resping
the lives of men and women and the safety of
our commerce. Therefore it is that the exigencies of the service in which you are engazed have operated to select and call into the
service of our great corporations a picked body
of men. I gratefully acknowledge to night that
service you render to the country of which I am
a citizen. The great importance of the enterprises with winch you are connected have already suggested to our legislators that they owe

ready suggested to our legislators that they owe duties to you as well as to the traveling and

mercantile public.

"The Congress of the United States has, under that provision of the Constitution which commits to its care all fore ga and interstate com-

merce, under each to remiste the great inter-stale ratiroads in the in exest of equal and fair competition, and in the equal interest of all members of our ecommunities. I do not doubt

menibute of our ecommunities. I do not doubt that certain and necessary provisions for the safe y of the men who operate these roads will yet be made compulsory by public and general law. The dangers connected with your calling are very great, and the public interest, as well as your own, equires that they should be reduced to the minimum, and I do not doubt that we shall yet require that uniformity in the construction of railroad cars that will diminish the danger of those who must pass between them in order to make up trains. I do not doubt either, that is those corporations are not private corporations are not private corporations are not private corporations.

thing not only for the workingmen who find steady employment at good wages, and for the farmers, who supply their needs. You will not willingly be led to believe that any policy that would check the progress and the prosperity of these enterprises, is good for you or for the community in which you live. It will be hard to convince such an intelligent body of workingmen that a policy which would transfer from this country to another the work that mig t be done here is good for them. It can easily be demonstrated that if our revenue law were so adjusted that the imports from Great Britain should be doubted that it would be good for the workingmen of England, but I think it would be fard to demonstrate that I would be good for the workingmen of Americs. There is a wise selfishness; it begins at home, and he who has the care of his own family first, of the community in which he lives, and of the na ion of which he is a citizen, is wise in his generation."

The General then shook hands with the visit-ors. Mrs. Harrison was present, and came in for her share of the reception, the railroaders giving her three cheers.

HOMESTEAD LAWS DISCUSSED. One of the Great Achievements of the Re-

publican Party,

points in Montgomety County numbered nearly 2,003, and from Frankfort, in Clinton County, 250. Each delegation was headed by a small clab of twenty or bas veterans of the Tippecanoe campaign. Some minutes before Gen. Harrison appeared the small platform in University Park was packed with Tippecanoe veterans, and when Gen. Harrison came there was scarcely standing room left for him. P. S. Kennedy, of Crawfordsville, aldressed the General in behalf of the Montgomery County delegation, and Judge J. C. Suit spoke for Clinton County. Gen. Harrison, in responding, touched upon our nomesteed laws and the ownership of lands. He spoke as follows:

spoke as follows:
"My PELLOW-CITIZENS—These daily and in-

[Indianapolis special.]

Perhaps the most imposing demonstration yet made by citizens from outside the city since the campaign opened resulted from the joint efforts of Montgomery and Clinton Counties.

The delegation from Crawfer-laville and other

GENERAL JACKSON AND PROTEC-

The Famous Letter of 1824 to Dr. Coleman

The Famous Letter of 1824 to Dr. Coleman of North Carolina.

Washington City, April 20, 1824.

Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defense. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which He has extended to us we desarve not the continuation of His blessing. He has failed our mountains and our plains with mineral—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great ma erials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate projection; that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair composition with those of Europe, and that we have within our country a supply of those leading and important arcicles so ossential to wear. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American, farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove when there is no market at home or abroad that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women, and children and you will at once give a market for mere breadstuffs than all Europs now furnishes us. In short, sit, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves.

Andrew Jackson.

The Irishmen and the Tariff.

Mr. John Brennan, of Sioux City, Iowa a native of Ireland, is one of the ablest speakers of his nationality in the West. He has been a Democrat, but the tariff-free-rule controversy of the present campaign has open all his eyes. He has come out boldly against the Democratic party, and gives his reasons to his fellow-countrymen, as sollows:

rymen, as follows:
"What is it that the Democratic party of to-What is it that the Democratic party of today invites us to suppor: by our suffages? They
ask us to tear down the American policy of protection and to uphold the free-trade policy of
England. We are a lato-ting people. The freetrade laws of England, which destroyed our native industries in Ireland, deprived our heads
and hands of the art and skill of manufacturing
and sent us adult unon the world as a race of
unskilled laborers the hewers of wood and drawers of water for people bor 1 under circumstances
more benign. Intellectual force and the trading instincts have led a small proportion
of us into professional life; but the fact
remains that 9) per cent, of us are wage-workers.
Our every interest is identified with the industrial prosperity of this country. Our highest
duty is to uphold that American policy best calculated to insure a full day's pay for a fair day's
work; and yet it is very strange that the men
who can be mostly relied on to uphold the policy
of England in America are children of the Irish
famine exiles, who by that self-same policy were
driven from the home of their fathers. Worse
than famine and rack-routs, worse than all save
foreign rule, was the destruction of Irish industries by free trade laws. A country devoted to
agriculture exclusively is a country already
doemed; but a nation whose industries are
healthily diversided is proof against famine and
decay. Ireland, one year with another, produces
more food than would fatten her population; but
where there is no diversity of industry there is
no money to purchase food.

The Difference Clearly Defined.

il war; and after that he would revi o the tariff, always with the principle of protection

Purpose and Effect of the Tariff.

ducer, the latter would have the advantage of receiving wages for supplying two while at the expense of supporting but one. That is the condition of labor in this country to-day, but the Mills bill will open our ports to foreign producers who will receive a good share of the wages that should go to the American laborer.—

A Whole Factory Comes Over.

The firm of Doty & McFarlin, manufacturers of surface-coated paper at Winoughly arenne and Walworth street, Brooklyn, supported Cleveland four years ago. They have seen the error of their way, however, and to-day a handsome Harrison, Morton, and protection banner was flung to the breeze from the top of their factory. The firm employs about 18) hands, and the flag-raising was all the work of the employes, the members of the firm being among the invited guests. A band played patriotic airs, and a number of protection speeches were made,—New York dispatch.

spoke as follows:

"My perlow-citizens—These daily and increasing delegations coming to witness their interest in the great issues which are presented for the r consideration and determination, and bearing as they do to me their kind personal greetings, quite overmatch my ability to fittingly greetings, quite overmatch my ability to fittingly greet and respond to them. Your interests have had a harmonious and amazing growth under that protective sygtem to which your representatives have referred, and you wisely demand a continuation of that piley for their further advancement and development. You are in large part members of the Republican party. You have in the past contributed your, personal influence, as well as your ballots, to the great victories which it has won. Among the great achievements of our party, I think we may worthly mention the passage of that beneficent set of legislation known as the homestead law. It was impossible to the old parties. It was possible only to a party composed of the sturdy yournarry of the free States. It has populated our territories and newer States with the elect of our citizenship. It oposed a way to an ownership of the soil to a vast number of our citizens, and there is no surer bind in the direction of good citizenship than that our people should have property in the soil upon which they live. It is one of the best elements of our strength as a State that our farm lands are so largely possessed in simuli tracts and are tilled by near who own them. It is one of the best evidences of the prosperity of our cities that so large a proportion of the men who werk are covered by their own roof-trees. If we would perpetuate this condition we must maintain the American scale of wages. The policy of the subdivision of the soil is one that tends to strengthen our national life. God grant that it may be long before we have in this country a tenantry that is hopelastly such from one generation to another. That condition of things which makes Ireland a land of tenants and which holds to the construction of rainroad cars that will distribut its diagner of those will trains. I do not doubt common and the commo It is a singular fact that five bills have all ready been brought forward to supply denciencies in the regular appropriations, the sums asked for aggregating \$18, \$40,000. This is one of the things that go to show how the promises of economy made by the present Administration have been broken.—st. Louis Globe-

Inexcusable Partisanship.

The Democratic House is all that keeps Washington Territory from becoming a Sets. Every day that the Democrats consent to this wrong they convict themselves anew of dishonesty and unfaithfulness to their platform as well as gross and inexcusable partisanship.—Lowa State Reg-

B. F. PEIXOTTO, of New York, a representative workingman, was for nearly eight years United States Consul at Lyons, France, and made a study of the labor question not only in that country, but of Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Beiglom, and England. He says that the wages received in Europe are from one-half to two-thirds lower than those paid in this country, and that it would be suicide for American workingmen to vote for a party which seeks to place them on a level with the pauper labor of Europe.

One of the most notable evidences of the desertion of workingmen rom Cleveland to Harrison was given at Buffalo, when 175 voters employed by Schoelkopf & Co., shoapskin and morocco dressers, paraded with Harrison flags on their way to the steamer which took them down the river on their annual execution. Every man, thoir foreman said, was a supporter of Cleveland four years ago, but they are now for Harrison without an exception.

of North Carolina.

The Difference Clearly Defined.

A protection'st is a revenue reformer who pro-poses first to take off the internal-revenue taxes and to bring the Government back to the sources of revenue which were relied upon previous to

A free-trader is a revenue reformer who pro-poses first of all to reduce the tariff duties on foreign goods and to maintain the internal-reve-nue taxes unfouched. The revision of the tariff he would put through with the principle of free trade with foreign nations uppermost. By steadily pursuing this policy, all strictly pro-tective duties will be swept away in the course of about twenty years, and the country brought substantially to internal taxation as its perma-nent mode of revenue. This would be equiva-lent to free trade

tent indee of revenue. This would be equivalent to free trade

The man who claims to be a protectionist and
ye, proposes to maintain the internal revenue
taxes unchanged, and to begin revenue reform
by smashing the tariff, is either under a delusion himself regarding his own opinious, or is
seeking to delude others.

The man who claims to be a free-trader, yet

The man who claims to be a free-trader, yet propos s before making any change in the tariff to first reduce the internal revenue taxes, is a sort of a man we have never seen; and of his existence there is as yet no evidence.

It is just as well that these distinctions should be understood exactly as they are. There is no use in any false pretense or misleading representation about the subject.—New York Sun.

Purpose and Effect of the Tariff.

It is claimed that the tariff increases the selling price and makes commodities dearer to the consumers, who bear the burden of it all; but let us see how this is. The purpose of the tariff was to foster manufacturing in this country, so that by home competition the price of commedities would be reduced to the minimum with labor liberally paid. It has not only cheapened everything it has touched, but has increased the wages of labor. That it has made these things possible there is no reason to doubt. The tax on the laboring man" is more of fiction that truth when the blessings of home competition are recognized. But this same 'laboring man" has another advantage—higher wages. If there were but one producer and he the only consumer, his wages would little concern him as an element entering into the cost of production, for what he pail for articles he would receive in wages, and the cost of living he the price of labor would remain relative. But were there two consumers and one producer, the latter would have the advantage of receiving wages for supplying two while at the

Democratic Deficiencies.

A STRONG TICKET.

Michigan Republicans in State Convention Transact Their Business in Short Order.

With but One Exception All the Present State Officers Unanimously Renominated.

A Platform Adopted in Harmony with the Principles of the Republican Party.

The Michigan Republicans assembled in State convention at Detroit on the 9th inst., and, after effecting a temporary organization, with Maj. Watkins, of Kent County, in the chair, adjourned over till the 10th. Before reassembling

Maj. Watkins, of Kent County, in the chair, adjourned over till the 10th. Before reassembling the Committ e on Permanent Organization reported the names of G. W. Farr, of Grand Haven, for permanent Chairman, and Col. Irish, of Kalamazoo, for Permanent Secretary.

Nominations for Governor being in order, Judge Williams, of Aliegan, presented the name of Cyrus G. Luce. "The only speech I have to make," he said, "is that he is honest, competent, faithful, and he is not afraid of a sheep."

On motion of a delegate, the nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote, and three cheers were given.

Gov. Luce returned his thanks, and said it was not necessary to define his position on the political issues of the day. He believed in the standard-bearer of the Republican party and that it was to succeed in the coming election. If elected he could only pledge unflagging industry, fidel ty, etc., to the interests of the State and its bost good.

James S. McDonald, for Lieutenant Governor; Gil R. Osmun, for Secretary of State; George L. Maltz, for State Treasurer; H. H. Aplin, for Auditor General, and Roscoe D. Dix, for State Land Commissioner, all pesent incumbents of offices, were unanimously renominasted by acclamation, but a ballot was directed for Attorney General. Dr. McNabb, of Newsygo, placed the Hon. Edward E. Edwards in nomination.

Stephen V. R. Trowbridge received the nomination on the first ballot. The ticket was completed as follows: Joseph Estabrook for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Percy F. Power for member of the State Board of Education; Gen. Russell A. Alger and Isaac Cappen, of Ottawa County, a representative Hollander, were nominated as Electors at large.

Gen. Alger's name was presented in a neat speech by Col. Henry M. Duffield, late manager of the Alger campaign in Chicago, and his name evoked great enthusiasm. This nomination and that of Isaac Cappen went through with a rush.

The platform submitted by Senator Babcock, Chairman of the committee and alonted by the

and that of Isaac Cappen went through with a rush.

The platform submitted by Senator Babcock, Chairman of the committee, and adopted by the convention, is as follows:

The Republicans of Michigan, assembled in State Convention, reaffirm their faith and confidence in the principles expressed and candidates selected by the National Republican party at its recent convention at Chicago. That in Benjamin Hairlson we ree guize unquestioned integrity, high statesmanship, and devoted patriotism, and pledge to him and his honorable and distinguished associate our vigorous and carnest support.

we do most fully and cordially indorse the wise, economical and statesmanike administration of Gov. Cyrus G. Luce, and commend the vigilance and courage with which he has discharged the official duties of his great office. We are also justly proud of the faithful and capable manner in which every State officer has discharged the duties of his office during the transmitterm.

discharge i the duties of his office during the present term.

We believe in that system of protection which has built up and diversified our industries and has made us the best fed, clothed, housed, and the happiest and most civilized of all peoples, which has rewarded labor with wages and conditions unequaled elsewhere, and which has made our markets the envy of all the world. We arraign and censure Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party for their bitt r and disloyal attacks up a American industries and American labor, especially for their direct and merciless blows simed at Michigan and those of her great industries which have advanced her to the front industries which have advanced her to the fro

industries which have advanced her to the front rank in the march of States; we arraign them for placing wool on the free list, the effect of which has already been to greatly reduce its price, and which if adopted, would absolutely drive from our farms the growing of sheep.

We believe in the reduction of the increasing surplus and national revenues to governmental requirements by an American protective and Republican method, and not by an English free trade and Democratic system, and that such reduction should be made with the encouragement of our industries and the better wages of our workmen ever in view.

workmen ever in view.

We cordinally indorse the progressive temperance legislation enacted by the last; egislature, and regret that its full fruits were not realized, owing to the technical defects in the laws held by the Supreme Court to be in conflict with the Constitution.

We record ourselves as in favor of the impartial enforcement of the temperance legislation.

owing to the technical defects in the laws held by the Supreme Court to be in conflict with the Constitution.

We record curselves as in favor of the impartial enforcement of the temperance laws of the State, and recommend to the next Legis ature the re-east timent of a local option law that shall be tree from constitutional objections.

Upon the question of pensions to Union soldiers, their widows, orphans, and dependent ones, the R publican party, unlike its antagonist, is not divided by sectional prejudices, but its sentiments are ever grateful and patriotic. We believe the debt of gratitude we owe to the brave defenders of our national life can only be discharged by extending to them such aid, and especially to the maimed, health-broken, and crippled syrvivors, and such care for the dependent ones of deceased soldiers, as will bring to them comfort and do honor to a patriotic people blessed with a bountial land and overflowing treasury.

We indere the sentiment recently uttered by our leader, Benjamin Harrison: "It is no time now to use spothecary's scales to weigh the rewards of the men who saved the country."

We believe in such legislation, both State and mational, as will impose severe penalties upon all cramized trusts and monopolies that unjustly oppress our citizens, and do hereby declaratour opposition to their existence.

The Republican party being in favor of protecting the products of American labor, also demands the protection of American labor, and secure to their surfaced as will give protection to our laboring men against such inwas should be enacted as will give protection to our laboring men against such competition, and secure to them safety is his employment.

We cordenn the Democratic members of Congress from this State for their willing submission to the dictation of Southern Democratic members, and for their urressonable and disloyal action upon 'the refunding of the direct tax bill' passed by the Senate, and which legally and justly by its provisions would have turned into our State T we invite the intelligent voters of Michigan

we invite the intelligent voters of Michigan is an examination of he record and principles of the Republican party, and we solid: the co-operation of all who believe in the continued industrial progress of our State and in the protection of labor, the farm, and the workshop, and against the dang-rs threatened them.

Mr. Miller, of Saginaw, stated that the committee had been unanimous on the report, except the plank relating to temperance.

Charles J. Osborne, of Marquette, said he had refrained from signing the report because he disapproved the resolution.

S. S. Babrock, of Detr. it, said the Republican party could not afford to take a backward step.

Col. E. M. Irish, of Kalamazoo, though in favor of strong temperance measures, did not think it wise to adopt legislation on a subject on which the best lawyers were divided.

Ger. Williams, of Allegan, thought the resolution did not fully cover the ground.

Ex-Congressman Hubble I was of the opinion that Republicans could take no backward step, and asked for a recess to more fully consider the matter.

and asked for a recess to more fully consider the matter.

Jennes H. Stone, of Detroit, declared the Republicans were fully committed to local option and a high tax, with holicy had been emacted by a Republican I eg siature and had been approved by a Republican Governor. He called attention to the firm Republican position of most of the Northern States, including the action taken by the enthusiastic Republican convention of Indiana.

The motion for a recess was then voted down, and the piatform adopted with a majority apparently four to one.

The convention then adjourned sine die, with three cheers for the tickst.